

**REMARKS**

Claims 6 and 9 were rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention.

By this amendment, claim 6 has been amended and claim 9 has been cancelled. The amendment to claim 6 should make this claim clear and definite.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shi (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0016907 filed July 21, 2003) in view of Van Slyke et al (US Patent 6,797,314) issued September 28, 2004; filed July 3, 2001). Claims 2 and 5 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shi (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0016907 filed July 21, 2003) in view of Van Slyke et al (US Patent 6,797,314) issued September 28, 2004; filed July 3, 2001) and further in view of Okuyama et al (U.S. Patent 6,835,681; issued December 28, 2004; filed December 19, 2001). Claims 7 and 8 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shi (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0016907 filed July 21, 2003) in view of Van Slyke et al (US Patent 6,797,314) issued September 28, 2004; filed July 3, 2001) and further in view of Saegusa (U.S. Patent 5,840,267; issued November 24, 1998)

VanSlyke et al was commonly assigned to the Eastman Kodak Company at the time it was filed and the present invention is also commonly assigned to the Eastman Kodak Company. Therefore, under 35 USC 103(c) VanSlyke et al should be withdrawn as a reference.

Shi was commonly assigned to the Eastman Kodak Company at the time it was filed and the present invention is also commonly assigned to the Eastman Kodak Company. Therefore, under 35 USC 103(c) Shi should be withdrawn as a reference.

Okuyama et al relates to a method of molding ceramic materials. As discussed in col. 4, ceramic materials are mixed with a solvent to form a homogeneous solution. The mixture is sintered to form a solid that is milled to obtain a powder. A binder is added to the powder and then the ceramic materials are molded using heat and pressure to form an article. Okuyama et al has nothing to do with powders of organic materials that include a dopant component and a

host component. Moreover, there is no suggestion in Okuyama et al to form a pellet for thermal physical vaporization to form an organic layer on a substrate. There is no motivation in Okuyama et al for forming pellets for thermal vapor deposition and there is no suggestion of the present invention as set forth in independent claim 1. Furthermore, Applicants believe that Okuyama et al is not analogous art. In view of the foregoing, it is believed that claim 1 defines unobvious subject matter and should be allowable.

Saegusa et al relates to a method for producing a metal oxide powder in a halogen gas. Claim 1 has nothing to do with making oxides and relates to forming a solidified homogenous mixture of organic powders which include a host and a dopant component. Applicants fail to see how Saegusa et al provides any motivation for claim 1.

It is believed that these changes now make the claims clear and definite and, if there are any problems with these changes, Applicants' attorney would appreciate a telephone call.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed none of the references, taken singly or in combination, disclose the claimed invention. Accordingly, this application is believed to be in condition for allowance, the notice of which is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.